

UNIT 3

TWO STORIES ABOUT FLYING

LET'S BEGIN

You have read two stories about flying. 'His First Flight' is about how a young bird learns to fly and 'Black Aeroplane' is a mystery.



1076CH03

1. Read the story, 'His First Flight' again. Working in groups of four, answer the following questions selecting the correct option.

Q.1. The young seagull was afraid of flying because _____

- (a) he felt his wings would not support him
- (b) other bird knew to fly very well
- (c) the sea was very large
- (d) his mother and father threatened him

a

Q.2. Why did his family taunt him about his cowardice?

- (a) He went with his sisters and brothers.
- (b) He was not listening to them.
- (c) He was not accepting their request to fly with them.
- (d) He was not liked by them at all.

c

Q.3. How did the young seagull start flying?

- (a) His mother showed him the fish and moved away from him to make him fly.
- (b) His brothers and sisters trained him to fly.
- (c) He was hungry and he moved to fly in search of food.
- (d) He did not learn to fly at all.

a



Q.4. Which of the following statements is not true of the young seagull?

- (a) He was lazy and did not want to fly. a
- (b) He wanted to fly, but was afraid of flying.
- (c) His mother, father, brothers, and sisters helped him fly.
- (d) His hunger made him fly.

Q.5. Say whether the following statements about the seagull are true or false.

- (a) The young seagull liked to fly with his brothers and sisters. (F)
- (b) The young seagull was hungry so he started to fly. (T)
- (c) He was scared of flying first. (T)
- (d) He flew on his own to get the food. (F)

2. You have another story, 'The Black Aeroplane' in the lesson. Read the story again and develop at least five multiple choice questions based on the story. Work in pairs and ask your partner to answer them. The questions may be based on the events, persons, reasons and causes of the events, and results in the story.

Your questions	
1. The author was flying his old Dakota aeroplane from _____	(a) France back to England (b) England back to France (c) France back to Russia (d) France back to India
2. The author knew that he could not fly up and over the storm clouds because _____	Answer: (c) he didn't have enough fuel to fly around them to the north or south.
3. How far behind was Paris when the author saw the storm clouds?	

Answer:

(a) France back to England

- (a) he had started feeling dizzy
- (b) he didn't have enough time on his hands
- (c) he didn't have enough fuel to fly around them to the north or south.
- (d) he was warned not to do so

- (a) 120 kilometers
 - (b) 180 kilometers
 - (c) 250 kilometers
 - (d) 150 kilometers
- Answer:
- (d) 150 kilometers

The pilot of the Black Aeroplane turned slowly to the north in front of Dakota

aeroplane –

4. Answer:

(a) so that it would be easier for the author to follow him

- (a) so that it would be easier for the author to follow him
- (b) so that it would be easier for the author to clearly see the storm clouds
- (c) so that the author could see the two long straight lines of light in front of him
- (d) so that he could move past the author

The woman at the control room was

5. _____ to hear the author's questions.

- (a) angry
- (b) disappointed
- (c) surprised
- (d) scared

Answer:

(c) surprised

READING COMPREHENSION

TEXT I

Let's now read the story of a bus conductor and his passengers with a dog. The story is written by A.G Gardiner.

All about a Dog

It was a bitterly cold night, and even at the far end of the bus the east wind that raved along the street cut like a knife. The bus stopped and two women and a man got in together and filled the vacant places. The young woman was dressed in sealskin, and carried one of those little Pekinese dogs that women in sealskin like to carry in their laps. The conductor came in and took the fares. Then his eyes rested with old malice on the beady eyed toy dog. I saw trouble brewing. This was the opportunity for which he had been waiting and he intended to make the most of it. I had marked him as the type of what Mr. Wells has called the Resentful Employee, the man with a great vague grievance against everything and a particular grievance against passengers who came and sat in his seat while he shivered at the door.

"You must take that dog out," he said with sour venom.

"I shall certainly do nothing of the kind. You can take my name and address," said the woman, who had evidently expected the challenge and knew the reply.

"You must take the dog out— that's my orders."

"I won't go on the top in such weather. It would kill me," said the woman.

"Certainly not," said her lady companion, "You've got a cough as it is."

"It's nonsense," said her male companion.

LOOK UP AND UNDERSTAND

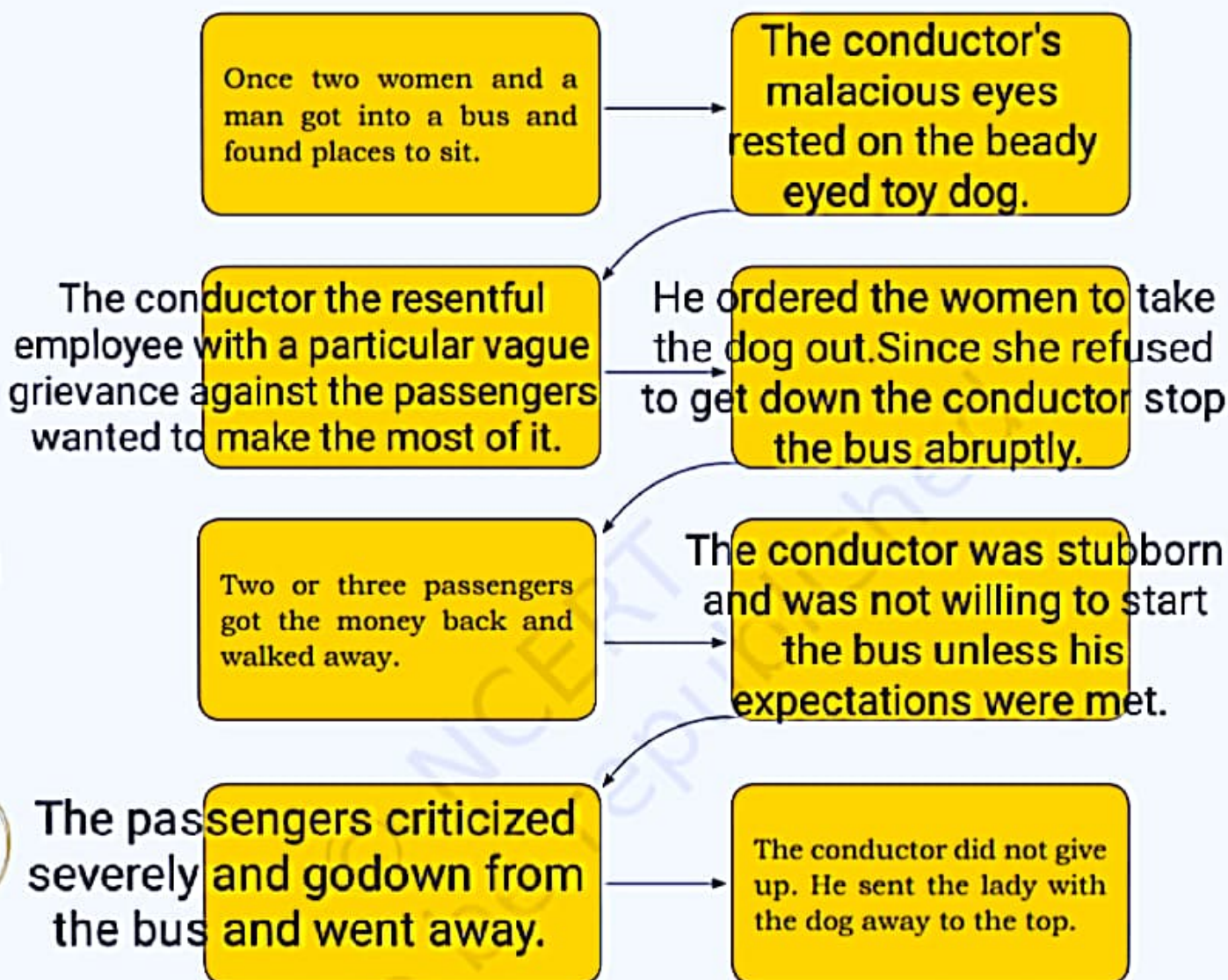
bitterly
embittered
evidently
malice

Words

Sentences



Now, complete the box narrating the story in the correct sequence.



VOCABULARY

1. Making adverbs: bitterly, imperturbably, violently, and evidently are some words you have come across in the story. These are adverbs. A few words are given below. Make adverbs of these words and use them in sentences of your own. (Take care of the spelling when you convert these into adverbs.)

(a) Angry Angirly

The agitated husband shouted at his wife angrily.



Vaguely

(b) Vague

He vaguely remembered the memories of his childhood.

(c) Indignant

Indignantly

Mr. Sharma behaved indignantly because of the unjust treatment of

the police towards him

(d) Threatening

The police constable moved

Threateningly

threateningly towards the robber

(e) Hurry

Hurriedly

The victim was rushed hurriedly to the

emergency ward

FUN FACTS

FOR, SINCE, DURING

She is going to Mumbai for three years.

I am working on the book since Thursday.

Can you meet me during tea time.

2. Now, look at the word given below in italic.

He was *immovable*.

'im' is the prefix added to the word 'movable'. The prefix 'im' made 'immovable' an antonym of 'movable'. Now, make more words with the prefix im- which are antonyms.

1. mobile — immobile	2. im patient impatient
3. im polite impolite	4. im mature immature
5. im modest immodest	6. im measurable immeasurable
7. im moral immoral	8. im mortal immortal

3. In groups of five, create a word-web or collocation chart of words with prefixes 'il' and 'in'.

Example: logical — illogical	Example: secure — insecure
1. literate illiterate	1. sincere insincere
2. legal illegal	2. adequate inadequate
3. legible illegible	3. accurate inaccurate
4. legitimate illegitimate	4. ability inability
5. limitability illimitability	5. accessible inaccessible

Words

Sentences



GRAMMAR

A. Phrasal verbs

The sentence below is taken from the text you have read. The phrase in *italic* is a phrasal verb. A phrasal verb is a combination of words (a verb + a preposition, for example *check in* or a verb + an adverb, for example *break down*). When they are used together, they usually take on a different meaning to that of the original verb.

...*Walk away* from the old Dakota.

walk away is a phrasal verb which means *to move away from*.

Find out the meaning of the following phrasal verbs and use them appropriately in sentences.

(a) walk in to enter inside a place

Two burglars *walked in* the bar

armed with big guns.

(b) walk out

to suddenly leave a person who

Her husband had *walked out* on

needs you

her a year before.

(c) take away

to remove something

The protestors were *arrested and*

taken away by the police

(d) take up

to start doing something regularly

Shamita *took up* a job as a

as a habit, job or interest

receptionist at a medical store.

(e) take in

to understand and remember

He was homeless, so we *took* something that you hear or read

him in.

(f) take out

to kill somebody or destroy something

The night *bombing raid* ~~took out~~ the bridge

(g) give away

to present something

The Minister *gave away* the prizes at the community fair.

(h) give in

Maria Sharapova refused to give

to stop competing or arguing and

in and went on to win the set.

accepting that you cannot win

(i) give up

to stop trying to do something

He *gave up* smoking

(j) put in

to spend a particular amount of time

doing something, or make a

All the actors *put in* great performances.

particular amount of efforts doing something



(k) put away to save an amount of money
With her meagre income, she tried hard to put away for

(l) put out future needs.
to make something stop Firefighters soon put the
burning/extinguish fire out .

B. The Passive

Compare the two sentences given below:

Ramesh painted the walls.

The walls were painted by Ramesh.

The first sentence is in *active* form and the second sentence is in *passive* form. When the person doing the action (Ramesh) is the subject, we use the verb in the active voice. When the subject is what the action is directed at (the walls), we use the verb in the passive voice. In the first sentence, we talked about Ramesh but in the second sentence we talked about what happened to the walls.

In the passive sentence we use *by+agent* to add important information, that is *by Ramesh*. We can leave out *by+agent* if it does not provide any specific information.

Example:

All the students were given sweets yesterday.

My room is cleaned everyday in the morning.

A large number of films on wildlife conservation have been made.

Use the words given below and frame sentences using the passive forms of the verbs.

Examples:

- Rice / cultivate / Gangetic valley and coastal region. (Simple Present)

Rice is cultivated in Gangetic valley and coastal region.

- The documents / sign / principal. (Present Perfect)

The documents have been signed by the principal.

- (a) Taj Mahal / build / Shah Jahan. (Simple Past)

Taj Mahal was built by Shah Jahan.

- (b) Malaria virus / transmit / female Anopheles mosquito. (Simple Present)

Malaria virus is transmitted by female Anopheles mosquito.

- (c) The case / solve / police and two persons arrest. (Present Perfect)

The case has been solved and two persons have been arrested



FUN FACTS

COMMA

Comma can be used to set off a dependent clause at the beginning of a sentence.

After working for an hour, he decided to rest for a while.

(d) Many houses / and lives / destroy / the volcanic eruption in Mt. Etna. (Simple Past)

Many houses and lives were destroyed

by the volcanic eruption in Mt. Etna.

(e) The ultraviolet rays / prevent / the ozone layer / entering the earth's surface. (Simple Present)

The ultraviolet rays are prevented by the ozone

layer from entering the earth's surface.

(f) The field / convert / playground. (Present Perfect)

The field has been converted into a playground.

C. Unscramble the following sentences to make meaningful ones:

- (a) records / flying / many / who / American aviator / was an / Amelia Earhart / set
- (b) the first / across / woman / solo / to fly / the Atlantic Ocean / she / became
- (c) a flight / July 1937 / the globe / Earhart / disappeared / to circumnavigate / somewhere / over the / Pacific / in / during
- (d) was never / found / and / she was / officially declared / plane wreckage / lost / at sea / her
- (e) century / her / disappearance / remains / of the / one of the / greatest / unsolved mysteries / twentieth

1. **Amelia Earhart who was an American aviator set many flying records.**
2. **She became the first woman to fly the Atlantic Ocean solo.**
3. **In July 1937 during a flight to circumnavigate the globe, Earhart disappeared somewhere over the pacific.**
4. **Her plane wreckage was never found and she was officially declared lost at sea**
5. **Her disappearance remains one of the greatest unsolved maysteries of the twentieth century.**

(Source: <https://io9.gizmodo.com/the-weirdest-unsolved-mysteries-of-world-war-ii-5886698>)



EDITING

1. Use capital letters, commas, and full stops to edit this paragraph.

In some parts of our country, there are frequent reports about Unidentified Flying Objects (UFOs) which people claimed to have seen flying in the sky and which are believed to be space ships carrying aliens from other planets some people have given evidences to support their observations they said that they have found mysterious objects in paddy fields. Some others, after seeing a film on space said that they had seen unusual objects flying in the sky. Public panicked there were arguments and discussions all over the country. Police were on red alert Many community centres were established people become more vigilant gradually the number of sightings reduced.

LISTENING

1. Do you like riddles? Riddles make us think and attempt to solve puzzles through various ways and means. Read this riddle out loud and find answers to it. You can also discuss with your friends. You will notice that we speak out what we think. This is known as Think-aloud protocol. As you solve the riddles, speak out all the ideas that come to your mind to solve it.

Riddle 1

A farmer returns from the market, where he bought a goat, a cabbage and a wolf (what a crazy market). On the way home he must cross a river. His boat is small and won't fit more

In some parts of our country, there are frequent reports about Unidentified Flying Objects (UFOs), which people claimed to have seen flying in the sky and which are believed to be space ships carrying aliens from other planets.

Some people have given evidences to support their observations. They said that they have found mysterious objects in paddy fields. Some others, after seeing a film on space, said that they had seen unusual objects flying in the sky. Public panicked. There were arguments and discussions all over the country. Police were on red alert. Many community centres were established. People became more vigilant. Gradually the number of sightings reduced.

First the farmer will take the goat with him in the boat and drop him on the other side of the river. Then he will row back to the other side. Next he will take the cabbage with him to the other side. He will drop the cabbage there and bring back the goat with him. On reaching the other side with the goat he will drop the goat there and take wolf with him to be dropped to the other side of the river. He will leave the cabbage with the Tiger and then start his reverse journey. Finally on reaching the destination he will pick the goat and take it with him to the other side.



'Rules are meant to be observed in spirit not only in letter'. This statement dictates and expects people to not only obey the literal interpretation of the

letter (words) of the law but majorly the intentions of those who wrote the law. There are certain areas and situation where the stringent application of the law may have detrimental consequences. The main idea behind formulation of various laws/rules/regulations and their enforcement is to enforce discipline amongst the citizens. Laws are put in place for the convenience of the people and for safeguarding their interests. If the laws are observed only in letter and not in spirit, the whole purpose of law-making is lost.

Satisfactory application of laws should invariably result in peace and harmony in the nation and should not breed agitation and discontent amongst people. In the story, "All about a dog" the behaviour of the conductor was unreasonable and unjustified. His forcing the harmless little dog out of the bus at the cost of the passengers' convenience was inappropriate. It resulted into a cascade of unpleasant consequences.

As per my understanding dogs are not allowed inside a bus as they might cause inconvenience and rumpus. But the dog in the story was well behaved and didn't cause any nuisance to the passengers. So forgoing the strict observation of the letter of the law would have not been a serious breach. It is, however, mandatory that laws regarding the protection of women's rights, protection of environment, traffic rules are strictly enforced. Those who don't observe these rules must be penalised. In a nutshell, the laws that ensure value and self-discipline must be followed in the right spirit.



2. You have read and experienced how the little seagull learnt to fly and then the story of the mysterious black aeroplane. You have also read the story, 'All about a dog'. How were these experiences? You may have also experienced some such situations in your life: learning to ride on a bicycle, watching a cat or any other animal trying to jump over the wall, your own bitter experience in a difficult situation, etc. Think of such an experience and write down the points and develop the ideas into an outline. Write your experiences like a short story.

Story Writing

All the three stories mentioned in the question had a common theme. They all had an underlying message that hardwork invariably brings success. Despite the harsh circumstances, if one is determined and committed to a task he/she would definitely gain success at it. All the three stories were quite encouraging and motivating.



THE RELENTLESS BEETLE.

One rainy afternoon, I was sitting in my Verandah to enjoy the lovely weather outside. It was quite mesmerizing to sit in the lap of nature, noticing and admiring its beauty. Tiny drops of water on the leaves of the tree looked like shiny pearls. The birds with their young ones comfortably sheltered in the nest was a wonderful sight. Suddenly, out of the corner of my eye, I noticed something crawling along one of the concrete pillars of the verandah. It was a beetle, a tiny-little, brownish black creature. From what it appeared to me I made out that it was constantly trying hard to reach the middle of the pillar that led to a hole. That was may be its dwelling place. It was facing difficulty moving against the slippery wall.

For every 3 steps forward it would fall 2 steps backwards. I knew the next few minutes of this activity were going to be exciting. I kept my eyes glued to each and every activity of the beetle. Despite the harsh circumstances that it was facing it didn't lose hope. It continued its efforts with the unrelenting vigour. It was determined in its efforts. Finally after a period of struggle for a couple of minutes the beetle managed to reach the hole. The whole experience was quite motivating for me. It added to my joys and made the whole atmosphere around me even more positive. I greatly admire the courage and relentless attitude of the little creature. That incident made be realise that learning can come in a variety of ways from sources beyond your imagination. I feel all of us must learn from such beautiful experiences and apply that learning in our daily lives to make is more successful.

Go around your neighbourhood and talk to people, particularly elders, and collect riddles and puzzles in their languages.

- Ask them how and why such riddles could have emerged.
- Collect at least 10–15 riddles and write them in an order with information.
- Find out more about the riddle.
- Present it to the class as a chart and oral presentation.

EXTRAPOLATION

WRITING

Editing



Riddle -2

Firstly, one of the human, will row one of the small monkeys to the other side of the river in his boat. Then he will continue on its return journey. On reaching the other side, he will take another small monkey with him and start, his forward journey to the other side. After dropping the small monkey to that side

he will start off for his reverse journey to the other side. On reaching the other side, he will pick one human and start off with him on his forward journey to the other side of the river. On reaching the other side, he will drop the man there and row back the small monkey to the other side. On reaching the other side the man in the boat will pick one more human and start with him on his forward journey to the other side of the river. On reaching

that side, the man in the boat will drop him on that side. Then he will start off for his reverse journey to the other side of the river. On reaching the other side, he will pick one small monkey and start off for his forward journey to the other side of the river. After dropping the small monkey that side he will start off for his reverse journey to the other side. On reaching the other side, he finally picks up the big monkey and they both start off for their forward

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side of the river. After dropping the small monkey that side he will
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his reverse journey to the other side. On reaching the other side,
he finally
picks up the big monkey and they both start off for their forward
journey to
reach the other side of the river.

Easy Riddles

1. Riddle: What has to be broken before you can use it?

Answer: An egg

2. Riddle: I'm tall when I'm young, and I'm short when I'm old. What am I?

Answer: A candle

3. Riddle: What month of the year has 28 days?

Answer: All of them

4. Riddle: What is full of holes but still holds water?

Answer: A sponge

5. Riddle: What question can you never answer yes to?

Answer: Are you asleep yet?

6. Riddle: What is always in front of you but can't be seen?

Answer: The future

7. Riddle: There's a one-story house in which everything is yellow. Yellow walls, yellow doors, yellow furniture. What color are the stairs?

Answer: There aren't any—it's a one-story house.

8. Riddle. What can you break, even if you never pick it up or touch it?

Answer: A promise

9. Riddle: What goes up but never comes down?

Answer: Your age

10. Riddle: A man who was outside in the rain without an umbrella or hat didn't get a single hair on his head wet. Why?

Answer: He was bald.



Funny Riddles

35. Riddle: What has lots of eyes, but can't see?

Answer: A potato

36. Riddle: What has one eye, but can't see?

Answer: A needle

37. Riddle: What has many needles, but doesn't sew?

Answer: A [Christmas tree](#)

38. Riddle: What has hands, but can't clap?

Answer: A clock

39. Riddle: What has legs, but doesn't walk?

Answer: A table

40. Riddle: What has one head, one foot and four legs?

Answer: A bed

41. Riddle: What can you catch, but not throw?

Answer: A cold

42. Riddle: What kind of band never plays [music](#)?

Answer: A rubber band

43. Riddle: What has many teeth, but can't bite?

Answer: A comb

44. Riddle: What is cut on a table, but is never eaten?

Answer: A deck of cards

45. Riddle: What has words, but never speaks?

Answer: A book



Q: Poor people have it. Rich people need it. If you eat it you die.

What is it?

A: Nothing.

Q: What belongs to you but is used by everyone you meet?

A: Your name.

Q: What can travel all around the world without leaving its corner?

A: A stamp.

Q: What building has the most stories?

A: A library.

Q: What gets wet while drying?

A: A towel.

Q: What time is it when an elephant sits on a fence?

A: Time to fix the fence.

Q: What can you catch, but not throw?

A: A cold.

Q: What word in the dictionary is spelled incorrectly?

A: Incorrectly.

Q: What has a bottom at the top?

A: Your legs.

Q: Spelled forwards I'm what you do every day, spelled backward I'm something you hate. What am I?

A: Live.

